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were made from the type specimens collected by Judge Peters in 1853. D. C. Eaton in *The Ferns of North America*, 1: pl. 24, gives a life-size drawing of a plant of *T. Petersii* and an enlargement of a single frond showing an involucre with the receptacle much more exserted than in any specimens I have seen and more than his description calls for. He does not state where the material from which this drawing was made came from. Miss Slosson in *Bull. Torrey Bot. Club* 41: pl. 7 has a good photographic illustration of specimens from Santo Domingo. But, so far as the editors are aware, our plate is the first in which the species has been figured in full detail. C. A. W.

Explanation of Plate 3: Fig. 1, plant, natural size, from specimens collected at Santy Creek gorge, Marshall Co., Ala., by E. W. Graves, Nov., 1916; Fig. 2, fronds $\times 2$; Fig. 3, portion of edge of frond, showing hair and "false vein" $\times 45$; fig. 4, portion of lip of involucre $\times 45$; Fig. 5, involucre $\times 10$; Fig. 6, portion of receptacle and sporangia $\times 30$; Fig. 7, sporangia $\times 45$; Fig. 8, spores $\times 45$.

The Ferns of the Lake George Flora, N. Y.

IV

STEWART H. BURNHAM

ATHYRIUM THELYPTEROIDES (Mx.) Desv.

Moist woods; frequent. Aug.-Oct.

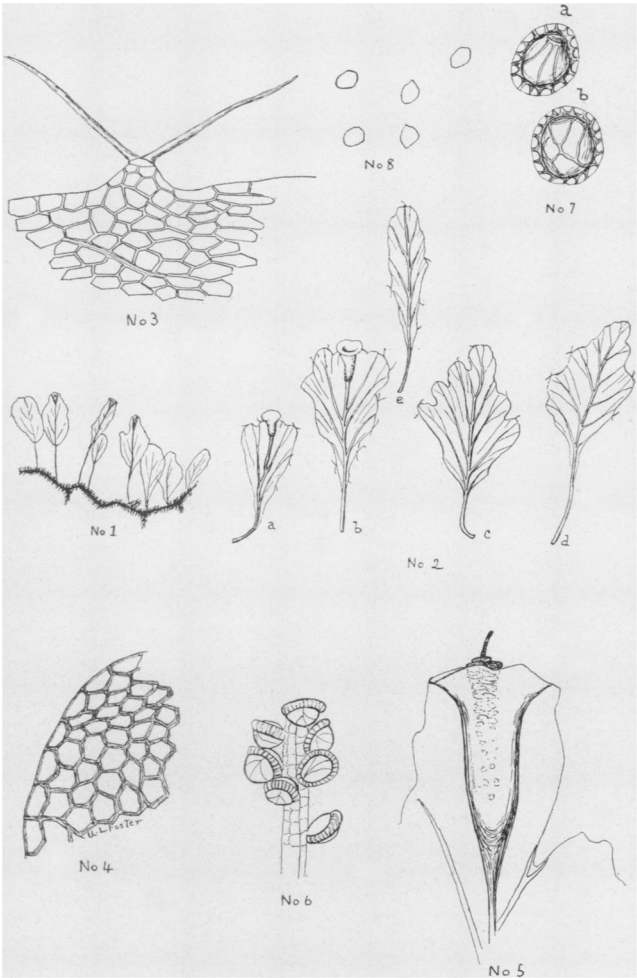
This fern seems to be generally distributed: but is not very abundant at any station.

ATHYRIUM FILIX-FOEMINA (L.) Roth.

Woods, fields and roadsides in moist shaded places; abundant. July-Sept. Very variable.

The var. **Michauxii** (Spreng.) n. comb.,¹ with narrow fronds, has been found at Luzerne (Peck); and Dark Bay, Lake George (Hulst).

¹ The synonymy of this variety is as follows: *Aspidium angustum* Willd., Sp. Pl. 5: 277. 1810. *Asplenium Michauxii* Spreng. Syst. 4: 88. 1827. *Asplenium Filix-foemina*, var. *Michauxii* Mett. Aspl. 199. 1859. *Athyrium asplenioides*, β *angustum* Moore, Ind. Fil. 179. 1860. *Asplenium Filix-foemina*, var. *angustum* D. C. Eaton, Ferns of the Southwest in Bot. Wheeler's Exp. 330. 1878. *Michauxii*, being the earliest varietal name given to the plant, should be used, under present nomenclatorial rules.



TRICHOMANES PETERSII GRAY

The var. *LATIFOLIUM* Bab. with broad fronds, has been found about Lake George; southern W. Fort Ann; Crescent and elsewhere.

ADIANTUM PEDATUM L.

Rich moist woods and shaded banks; common. July–Oct.

Young plants, collected in Devines woods, Vaughns, June 12, 1897, had broad triangular pinnules suggestive of *A. Capillus-Veneris*.

PTERIDIUM AQUILINUM (L.) Kuhn

Dry fields and thickets, usually in sandy or gravelly soil; common.

A tall fern sometimes forming bracken thickets on open hillsides. The pinnules are sometimes distorted by the fungus *Phyllachora Pteridis*.

CRYPTOGRAMMA STELLERI (Gmel.) Prantl

Shaded limestone cliffs; rare. June–Aug.

Near Whitehall (Dr. Beck). Torrey's N. Y. State Flora 2: 487. 1843. These specimens were preserved in an old collection at State Herbarium. Silver Bay (Kemp); waterfall on south shore of South Bay; Pinnacle, Fort Ann mountains; Haynes hill, Vaughns; limestone ledge 1½ miles north of Smiths Basin, east of old Champlain canal, May 12, 1904. This station has probably been destroyed in building the barge canal.

PELLAEA ATROPURPUREA (L.) Link

Dry limestone rocks; very rare.

Dr. M. W. Vandenburg during the seventies found a few plants on the cliffs on the south bank of the Hudson river near Glens Falls, where in recent years much rock has been removed; Silver Bay (Kemp), 1902; Dresden (Peck); three plants on the granitic talus at the base of

Diameter, South Bay, July 31, 1893; Skenes Mt., Whitehall, Aug. 30, 1900, also found here Aug. 1911 by D. S. Carpenter & F. T. Pember.

POLYPODIUM VULGARE L.

Rocky woods and ledges; common, especially in mountain woods.

Variable. Plants with fruiting fronds $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches high were met with in the dry old pasture on Woodruffs hill, west of Fort Ann, 1896. Along the road a mile west of Lake Sunnyside, 1908, plants were seen growing in sandy soil at the base of trees. In Devines woods, west of Kingsbury, 1899, plants were collected with long narrow thick fronds. Although this evergreen fern usually cushions limestone and granitic rocks, it is sometimes met with on the roots of trees.

At Lake George C. L. Williams collected in 1909, and Mrs. S. W. Russell in 1910 at Hillview, sterile plants of this species. "The fronds are 5–12 cm. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ cm. broad, sinuate lobed or irregularly pinnatifid. the lobes being broad, obtuse and unequal." N. Y. State Mus. Bull. **150**: 47. 1911.

Forms with taper pointed fronds, often 3 inches wide, with nearly entire rather thin pinnae, with a few fruit dots were referred to var. *angustum* Muell. This form has been collected on Black Mt.; Fort Ann mountains; and southern W. Fort Ann.

The var. *CHURCHIAE* Gilbert was found by Miss Alice Church on the old well of Ft. George, Lake George, Sept. 1905. One plant was found and a type frond was preserved in the Gilbert herbarium. Fern Bull. **14**: 39–41. April 1906.

Dr. Geo. D. Hulst, during the nineties, found at Dark Bay, Lake George, specimens of var. *CAMBRICUM* (L.) Willd. under hemlock trees; and the var. *MULTIFIDUM* Moore. "The tallest and least variable fronds simply

fork once or twice at the apex, and are an incipient form of the variety *cristatum*." Specimens were deposited in the Columbia Herbarium: and a specimen of var. *multifidum*, which grew on a sloping rock along the cascade of the brook, was found in the Hulst herbarium. Fern Bull. 7: 34. April 1899.

Forms, approaching var. *deltoideum* Gilbert, were found on the granitic talus at the foot of Diameter, near the natural "ice-house," South Bay, Oct. 6, 1903; also one frond of var. *RAMOSUM* Moore. Fronds forking at the apex, or with the pinnae forked, were found. The South Bay plants, of *deltoideum*, are quite similar to figure 3, illustrating J. C. Buchheister's article, "Variations in the Common Polypody," Am. Bot. 5: 56. Sept. 1903. Specimens with partly lobed pinnae were found near the summit of Saddle Mt., Fort Ann mountains, Sept. 27, 1899, and were sent to Dr. Davenport.

Equisetaceae

EQUISETUM ARVENSE L.

Moist sandy, clayey and alluvial soil; common. April 20-May.

Variable. The fertile, unbranched stems disappear early in the season; the sterile stems, much branched, appearing later. This plant is locally known as "Cold Pine"; because of its branching stems, and the soil in which it grows is supposed to be wet and cold. It is often a weed in cultivated fields. Sterile plants sometimes have 3-angled stems and the sheaths of the branches 3-toothed.

The form *DECUMBENS* (Meyer) Luerssen has been found, along the roadside, east of Lake Hadlock, W. Fort Ann.

The form *DIFFUSUM* (A. A. Eaton) Clute, along the sandy roadside, north of Moss Street schoolhouse, north of Hudson Falls.

The form *NEMOROSUM* (A. Br.) Klinge, at Hague in woods.

The form *RIPARIUM* (Fries) Klinge, in alluvial sand, north bank of Halfway brook, east of Tripoli. Determined by A. A. Eaton, Dec. 1900.

EQUISETUM SYLVATICUM L.

Moist shady places; frequent. May.

The fertile stems usually bear a few branches and are later quite similar to the sterile ones which appear in early summer.

EQUISETUM PALUSTRE L.

Very rare. Fort Edward: a specimen was found in the Dr. E. C. Howe herbarium labeled as *E. pratense* Ehrh.

EQUISETUM FLUVIATILE L.

Shallow water and alluvial soil: infrequent. May-June. Although not common it is distributed from Lake George to Shushan.

The stems of this species are often unbranched: but plants bearing more or less verticillate branches, the form *VERTICILLATUM* Doell. occurs near Tripoli and at Vaughns.

EQUISETUM HYEMALE L.

Steep ravine banks, more often in sandy soil: sometimes persisting in old meadows; frequent but rather local. April 20-June.

Variable. The stems usually unbranched and are evergreen. Small bundles of the stems are used for scouring floors, tables, etc. This species is also found on dry railroad embankments.

Our common variety is *affine* (Eng.) A. A. Eaton: but the branching form *RAMOSUM* A. A. Eaton of this variety sometimes occurs.

The var. *PUMILUM* A. A. Eaton has been found on shaded sandy banks of Pond Brook, west of W. Fort Ann P. O.

EQUISETUM VARIEGATUM Schleich.

Very rare. Mohawk river bank at Waterford, Aug. 27, 1904.

EQUISETUM SCIRPOIDES Mx.

Low woods and ravines, preferring clayey soil; infrequent. April–May.

Gansevoort (Peck); DeRidder hill near Schuylerville (Greenalch); Hague; southern W. Fort Ann, not rare; Hudson Falls and vicinity; Glen Lake.

This small evergreen species was first named for me by the late Dr. A. W. Chapman, March 17, 1892, who said, "very rare to me." It fruits sparingly.

Lycopodiaceae

LYCOPODIUM LUCIDULUM Mx.

Cool wet woods; frequent. Aug.–Nov.

This species is usually found about ponds, specially at higher elevations. The sporangia are borne in the axils of the upper leaves. The plant is also propagated by bulblets.

LYCOPODIUM INUNDATUM L.

Very rare. Sphagnum marsh at north end of Podunk Pond, Aug. 16 and Oct. 17, 1899: Sept. 13, 1900: Aug. 17, 1913; sandy moist roadside, near northwest shore of Lake Hadlock, Oct. 6, 1910, and Oct. 9, 1911: not found here, Nov. 1915.

LYCOPODIUM OBSCURUM L.

Moist woods in elevated regions; frequent. Aug.–Oct.

This and other species of club-mosses are sometimes known as "Mountain Boy."

Plants with more erect branches, with leaves all alike, which is known as the var. *DENDROIDEUM* Mx., are sometimes met with.

LYCOPODIUM ANNOTINUM L.

Mountain woods, specially about ponds; local and infrequent. Aug.—Oct.

Black Mt. (Hulst); mountains near East Galway (Burt); Crosset Pond to lower New Michigan, W. Fort Ann.

The spikes are usually solitary at the ends of the simple or forked ascending branches.

LYCOPODIUM CLAVATUM L.

Dry woods, specially in elevated districts; frequent. Aug.—Oct.

Extensively creeping along the surface of the ground; fruiting spikes 2 or 3, peduncled.

The var. *MEGASTACHYON* Fernald & Bissell was formerly confused with the variety *monostachyon*. It was erroneously stated that Dr. Peck collected it in "Washington county," *Rhodora* 7: 96. May 1905. This variety, bearing one spike, was collected on the moist rocks by the roadside, west of Lake Hadlock, Nov. 19, 1915.

LYCOPODIUM COMPLANATUM L.

Dry woods and pastures; common. Aug.—Oct.

Very variable. A variety with acuminate leaves occurs in the pine woods near Fort Edward reservoir, Aug. 30, 1902.

Extensively creeping just below the surface of the ground; fruiting spikes 2–3, peduncled. This with the preceding species are often used for winter decoration. All the above mentioned species may be found about

Podunk Pond (Lake Nebo). Our plant is var. *flabelliforme* Fernald.

LYCOPODIUM TRISTACHYUM Pursh

Dry woods and pastures; scarce. Aug.-Sept.

Pasture $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile west of Vaughns schoolhouse; west of Tripoli; foot of Sugar Loaf and Peaked mountains; Sly Pond; woods northeast of Hudson Falls; woods north of Cambridge.

Differs from the preceding species, by the rhizomes creeping 1-2 inches below the surface of the ground; the leafy branches more erect and less spreading; the leaves less dimorphous. This species commences to scatter its spores about Sept. 1; *L. complanatum*, var. *flabelliforme*, about Oct. 15, at Vaughns.

Selaginellaceae

SELAGINELLA RUPESTRIS (L.) Spring

Dry exposed granitic rocks, specially in elevated regions; rather widely distributed in the northern part of the region. July-Oct.

This inconspicuous moss-like plant is rarely met with at lower elevations. In the southern part of the range it has been found on Peaked Rock, east of Shushan; on Willard Mt.; and at Crescent.

SELAGINELLA APUS (L.) Spring

The only station discovered for this rare plant was at Bolton (?), Lake George (!), (C. H. Hall), July 1880.

This small *Selaginella* resembles a *Mnium*, but may be distinguished by its two kinds of leaves.

Isoetaceae

ISOETES BRAUNII Durieu

Usually submerged; very rare.

"Outlet of Luzerne Lake, Warren Co. A very small form; Aug. 1867: G. W. C(linton)." N. Y. State

Cab. Rep't **20**: 409. 1867. This specimen is in the State Herbarium. Round (Trout?) Lake, above Bolton, west of Lake George in white sand (L. Lesquereux). Engelm., "The Genus *Isoetes* in North America," Trans. St. Louis Acad. **4**: 379. 1882. One plant from rather deep water, muddy bottom of Crosset Pond, W. Fort Ann, Aug. 25, 1897.

Isoetes echinospora muricata (Durieu) Engelm. has been found at "Lake Luzerne, A. A. Eaton." Gilbert, "The Fern Flora of New York," Fern Bull. **11**: 103. Oct. 1903.

ISOETES ENGELMANNI A. Br.

Found in a setback of the Battenkill River at Battenville, between Greenwich and Shushan, Aug. 2, 1912, (Dobbin). Very abundant: and muskrats were fond of the bulbous bases.

This interesting genus is often overlooked, and it requires considerable experience before quillworts can be distinguished from other grass-like water plants with which they grow.

HUDSON FALLS, N. Y.

Notes and News

OPHIOGLOSSUM VULGATUM—ONCE MORE! The *Ophioglossum* seems to excite so much interest that I may perhaps be pardoned for offering my experience with that interesting little plant. The only time I have found it was ten years ago near the summit of Mt. Wismer on the boundary between Monroe and Pike Counties, Pa., at an elevation of about 1800 feet. There were about half a dozen or more plants growing where the soil could not have been more than six or eight inches thick on top of the bed rock. Needless to say the location was exceedingly dry. I took up four plants